



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

ARKANSAS.

Births and Deaths—Registration of. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 16, 1913.)

Under authority of sections 7 to 10, inclusive, of the act of February 25, 1913, which were published in the Public Health Reports for May 30, 1913, at page 1108, the State Board of Health of Arkansas, on May 16, 1913, adopted rules governing the registration of births and deaths. The act and the rules taken together provide for the standard system of registration which has been adopted in a number of States. (North Carolina, Public Health Reports, Oct. 24, 1913, pp. 2264-2274; New York, Public Health Reports, Dec. 19, 1913, pp. 2796-2805; Tennessee, Public Health Reports, Nov. 14, 1913, pp. 2444-2452.)

The State health officer is made registrar of vital statistics, and he is given authority to appoint and remove local registrars.

The rules provide that the name of the putative father of an illegitimate child "shall not be entered [on the certificate of birth] without his consent, but the other particulars relating to the putative father may be entered if known, otherwise as 'unknown.' "

The following question is added to the certificate of birth: "Were precautions taken against ophthalmia neonatorum? If none, state the reasons therefor."

State Board of Health—Appropriation for. (Act 171, Mar. 13, 1913.)

The following appropriations are for two fiscal years, April, 1913, to March, 1915, inclusive:

Salary of the secretary, State board of health.....	\$3,600
Salary of combined bookkeeper and stenographer.....	2,000
Traveling expenses and per diem of the State board of health.....	1,000
Salary, recording clerk, bureau of vital statistics.....	2,400
Salary, second recording clerk.....	1,440
Postage.....	1,000
Expressage and parcels post.....	1,000
Incidentals, including furniture, filing cases, typewriters.....	2,000
Printing all necessary blanks, forms, bulletins, etc.....	2,500
For mailing cases, containers, culture tubes, and apparatus for gathering specimens for examination.....	500
For traveling expenses, secretary, State board of health.....	500

17,940

FLORIDA.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases of. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 10, 1913.)

Rule 1 of the regulations of the State board of health, adopted February 27 and 28, 1912 (Public Health Reports, Dec. 6, 1912, p. 2031), was amended so as to include tuberculosis and typhoid fever in the list of diseases which are to be reported to the State board of health or its representative by physicians or other persons having charge of patients.